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NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

FARLOW, W. G.—"Notes on Fungi," in the Botanical Gazette, Feb. 1885.

Referring to Proc. Amer. Acad. XVIII, 76, where it was stated that *Uredo Toxicodendri*, B. & Rav. is the teleutosporic form with which *Pileolaria brevipes*, B. & Rav. is to be associated as the uredo form, Dr. Farlow states that during the past summer he obtained the germination of the spores of the so-called *Uredo Toxicodendri*, and found that their germination is that of a uredo and not of a teleutospore. Repeated attempts failed to make the so-called *Pileolaria brevipes* germinate. * * * *Peronospora australis*, described by Spegazzini in 1881, seem to be identical with *P. sicyicola*, Trelease, hence the former name has the priority, unless the species proves to be identical with *P. Cubensis*, B. & C. *P. Halstedii*, Farlow, seems to be our most widely distributed species, reaching "its most luxuriant development on species of Silphium and Helianthus in the Western States." * * *Entyloma Besseyi*, Farlow is, according to Dr. Winter, *E. Physalidis*, Cke. & Kalch.

FARLOW, W. G.—"The Synchytria of the United States," in the Botanical Gazette, March, 1885.

A full account, covering three and one-half pages, is given of the genus Synchytrium followed by the diagnosis as follows:

SYNCHYTRIUM, D. By. & Wor.—Unicellular fungi inhabiting the epidermal cells of living plants, entirely destitute of mycelium. Reproduction by resting spores and sori containing zoosporangia from which are produced zoospores having one, or rarely two, cilia. Conjugation wanting.

The species of the United States are as follows:

1. S. papillatum, Farlow, on Erodium cicutarium, L. Her., California.
2. S. Holwayi, Farlow, on Monarda, Iowa.
3. S. fulgens, Schroeter, on Œnothera biennis, L., California.
4. S. *innominatum*, Farlow, on Malacothrix, California.
5. S. decipiens, Farlow, on Amphicarpæa monoica, Nutt., Mass. to Minn. South to Md.
6. S. Anemones, Wor., on Anemone nemorosa, L., Mass. to Wis.
7. S. anomalum, Schroeter, on Adoxa Moschatellina, L., Iowa.
8. S. aureum Schroeter, on Lysimachia quadrifolia, L., Iowa.
9. S. Myosotidis, Kuehn, var. Potentillæ, Schroeter, on Potentilla Canadensis, L., Mass.
10. S. pluriannulatum (Curtis in herbarium), on Sanicula Marylandica and S. Menziesii, Hook. & Arn., Ala. to Ill., Cal.

Peck, Chas. H—"Report of the Botanist" in the 35th Annual Report, N. Y. State Mus. of Nat. Hist.

The Report was transmitted to the Legislature in 1882; it covers forty pages and contains, of new species, descriptions of the following: Agaricus sulcatipes, Peck; A. hærens, Peck; A. tiliophilus, Peck, on dead trunks and branches of Tilia Americana; A. nitidipes, Peck; A. epimyces, Peck, parasitic on fungi; Hygrophorus fuligineous, Frost MS.; H. flavodiscus, Frost MS.; Marasmius salignus, Peck, on bark of living willow trees; Polyporus immitis, Peck, on decaying ash trunks; P. fraxinophilus, Peck, on trunks and branches of dead or languishing ash trees; Thelephora rosella, Peck, dead branches of Alnus incana; Clavaria pinophila, Peck; Discella hysteriella, Peck, on decorticated wood; D. albomaculans, Peck, on dead twigs of grape-vines; Glœosporium fraxinea, Peck, on living leaves of Fraxinus pubescens; Septoria cannabina, Peck, on living leaves of Cannabis sativa; S. Sicyi, Peck, on Sicyos angulatus; S. musiva, Peck, leaves of Populus monilifera; Phyllosticta rubra, Peck, leaves of Cratægus tomentosa; P. variabalis, Peck, leaves of Rubus odoratus; Acalyptospora Populi, Peck, leaves of Populus grandidentata; Macrosporium transversum, Peck, on living leaves of Carex stricta; Botrytis ceratioides, Peck, decaying wood of Abies Canadensis; Verticillium Lactarii, Peck, on putrescent Lactarii; Cercospora Lepidii, Peck, on L. campestre; C. Daturæ, Peck, leaves of D. Stramonium; C. longispora, Peck, on Lupinus perennis; C. varia, Peck, on leaves of Vibernum acerifolium; Ramularia Ranunculi, Peck, on R. recurvatus; R. Vaccinii, Peck, on V. corymbosum and V. Pennsylvanicum; R. Hamamelidis, Peck, on H. Virginica; R. aquatilis, Peck, on leaves of Potamogeton lonchites; Peziza singularia, Peck, on the under surface of living leaves of Ranunculus hispidus; Tympanis Nemopanthis, Peck, dead stems and branches of Nemopanthes Canadensis; Cenangium betulinum, Peck, dead bark of Betula populifolia; Triblidium clavæsporium, Peck, decorticated wood of Salix nigra; Gymnascella aurantiaca, Peck, bones in damp places; Valsa tomentella Peck, bark of Betula populifera; Sphæria petiolophila, Peck, petioles of fallen leaves of Acer spicatum; Sphærella fraxinea, Peck, on fallen leaves of Fraxinus Americana; and Venturia curviseta, Peck, fallen leaves of Nemopanthes Canadensis.

Prof. Peck forms a new genus with one species, as follows:

GYMNASCELLA.—Perithecia wanting; asci numerous, subglobose, produced upon or among slender, branching filaments.

Externally this fungus has the aspect of species of Sporotrichum, but the spores are produced in asci.

Gymnascella aurantiaca, Peck.—Filaments slender, branched, intricate, colored, forming minute, subconfluent, bright orange or scarlet-colored tufts; asci numerous, subglobose, produced among the filaments, .0004—.0006 in. long; spores orbicular, .00016—.0002 in. broad, crowded in the ascus, colorless, generally uninucleate.

PECK, CHAS. H.—"Report of the Botanist" in 36th An. Rep. N. Y. State Mus. of Nat. Hist.

This Report, (for 1883) of twenty-one pages, continues the account of the New York species of Agaricus. In the 35th, Report a key and descriptions of the species of *Lepiota* where given, and in this number the species of *Psalliota* are similarly treated. One species is new to the literature of science, namely Agaricus Rodmani, Peck. It is intermediate between A. campestris and A. arvensis, resembling the former in shape and size of the pileus, and the latter in color of the pileus and the lamellæ.

CRAGIN, F. W.—"First contribution to the Catalogue of the Hymenomycetes and Gasteromycetes of Kansas;" in Bull. Washburn College Laboratory Nat. Hist., p. 33, continued from p. 28.

Of the forty-eight species enumerated, the following are proposed as new: Phallus collaris, Cragin; P. purpuratus, Cragin; Simblum rubescens, Gerard, var. Kansensis, Cragin; Lycoperdon rubro-flavum, Cragin; L. tabacinum, Ellis; L. sigillatum, Cragin; L. rima-spinosum, Cragin; L. molle, Pers., var. occidentalis, Cragin; Geaster turbinatus, Cragin; and Bovista cinerea, Ellis.

CRAGIN, F. W.—"Second contribution to the catalogue of the Hymenomycetes and Gasteromyces of Kansas;" l. c. p. 65.

A list of twenty determined specie is given in this paper one of which is new, as follows:

CORTICIUM VELLEREUM, Ellis & Cragin.—Dirty white, texture loose, floccose, margin byssoid. Spores abundant, globose, 4—5 *u* in diameter, borne on short, stout, sub-clavate basidia.

CRAGIN, F. W.—"A New Genus and Species of Tremelline Fungus," l. c. p. 82.

"CERACEA, Cragin,—Fungi waxy (at first gelatinous?), very thin investing the host as with a varnish; sporophores borne on the ends of the filaments, mostly bifurcate, each ramus bearing a single non-septate spore. Blending characters of *Dacrymyces, Tremella, and Hymenula.*

'For the species, *Ceracea vernicosa*, Cragin, may be added the following: Translucent to opaque, becoming brown, and then here and there blackish, spores elliptical and apparently formed by constriction from the apices of the basidia.

"The plant was found completely clothing immature specimens of Polyporus."

ERRATA.

Journal of Mycology, Vol. I, p. 6, in second line of description of Ramularia Astragali, omit "(3—6 mm.);" and in the third line below, for "8—4 *u*" read 3—4 *u*.

On same page, ninth line from the bottom, for "spores" read sent.

In some copies, the last sentence on p. 38 is defective. It should read as follows:

Conidia oblong or cylindrical, 1—3 septate, colorless, 20—30 x 7—8.